



Travels in Time **Indiana Government**

Territorial Capitol of Former Indiana Territory, Vincennes (Knox County)

In 1800 the Indiana Territory was carved out of the Northwest Territory. Vincennes became the Territorial Capitol until 1813 when it was moved to Corydon. There are several buildings in Vincennes that are associated with the early history of the Territory but only two are linked to the government functions of the Territory. One is the capitol building itself. Originally constructed as a tailor shop in 1805, it is considered the oldest government building in the Midwest. Up until 1805, the governor and three judges who ruled the Indiana Territory met in various locations. Sometime after 1805, the government was divided into a nine member House of Representatives and a Legislative Council (General Assembly). By 1811 government functions moved into the former tailor shop. It was never referred to as the Territorial Capitol or Legislative Hall. Rather it was called the "Red House". The site where it rests today is not its original location. It has been moved at least three different times.



The second building associated with Territorial government in Vincennes is the Elihu Stout Print Shop. The current structure is a replica of the building where in 1804 Stout, a Kentuckian who William Henry Harrison brought to Vincennes, printed the laws of the Territory. Stout published the *Indiana Gazette*, later known as the *Western Sun*.

Vincennes State Historic Sites

P.O. Box 81

1 West Harrison Street

Vincennes, IN 47591

Phone: 812/ 882-7422

Group Tours: 800/ 886-7422

<http://www.in.gov/ism/HistoricSites/Vincennes/Historic.asp>

Hours:

Mid March-Mid-December:

Tuesday -Saturday: 9am-5pm

Sunday: 1pm-5pm

Closed Monday

William Henry Harrison Home "Grouseland", Vincennes (Knox County)

The ninth President of the United States, William Henry Harrison served as the Territorial Governor of the Northwest Territory from 1801-1812. During that time he lived at "Grouseland," a 300 acre estate in Vincennes that he modeled after his childhood home in Virginia that is now a National Historic Landmark.

Born in 1773, William Henry Harrison was the youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a three time governor of Virginia. His father wanted him to be a doctor and his early education followed this path. However, upon his death, William Henry Harrison started what was to become a long military career. He enlisted as an ensign in the Army in 1791 and served until 1798 when he was a captain. He was an aide-de-camp to General Anthony Wayne and participated in the Battle of Fallen Timbers on August 20, 1794. He was present at the Treaty of Greenville the following year.

In 1798, President John Adams appointed Harrison the secretary for the Northwest Territory. When the Territory was divided two years later, Harrison became the governor for the newly formed Indiana Territory. This area included all or part of what would become Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. William, his wife Anna, and their children moved to Vincennes, the capital of the Territory, and constructed Grouseland in 1804. The family owned the 26 room house until 1850 even though William's term as governor ended in 1812. At other times it was used as a hotel and a part time granary. By 1860 it was a residence again. In 1909 the Francis Vigo Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution purchased the property. The house was maintained but due to it's age and the various uses, the house was in need of a restoration. In 1949 a major campaign was undertaken by the DAR to return the house to what it looked like during the time of Governor Harrison's occupancy.

As governor, Harrison conducted a seven treaties with Native Americans from 1802-1805 to obtain land and ensure the safety of white settlers moving west. In 1809 the Treaty of Fort Wayne involved the transfer of 3 million acres of land from the Delaware, Miami, Potawatomi, and Eel tribes in exchange for anywhere from \$200-\$500 per tribe. A treaty in 1805 resulted in the loss of 51 million acres of Native American land. These treaties caused consternation among Native American leaders like Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet. Tecumseh and a group of warriors met with William Harrison on August 15, 1810 and warned that future land-grabbing would result in war. Negotiations broke up after the governor stated that the land had been acquired legally and Tecumseh retaliated by saying that he was lying.

After this impasse, Tecumseh started rallying various Native American tribes and considered becoming allies with the British forces to the north who had not given up hope of one day ruling America. In response to the rumblings, Harrison put in a request to President Madison to attack the Native Americans. Eventually Madison agreed and allowed Harrison to lead the operation. The group of between 800-950 men set out for an area near the Tippecanoe River where the Prophet had a camp. On November 6, 1811 the group set up camp and began to light fires. Unfortunately for them, the Native Americans noticed the fires and in the early morning on November 7, 1811, they attacked the sleeping men and the Battle of Tippecanoe began. Despite the element of surprise, the Native Americans were unable to mount a successful attack. Later in the day, Harrison led a retaliatory campaign.

Harrison's military career continued with the War of 1812. In August of 1812, he was appointed brigadier general and led the Northwestern Army. By spring of the following year Harrison had been promoted to major general. He was active in the recapture of Detroit and, in October 1813, in defeating the Native Americans and the British in Ontario. Despite the continuation of the War, Harrison visited New York City, Philadelphia, and Washington DC to conduct a sort of victory tour where he was the guest of honor at dinners and held in high regard. In May 1814 (with the War still waging) he resigned his post and returned to Ohio at the age of 41.

The second phase of his life was spent seeking political office. He served a term in the House of Representatives (1816-1819) and a term in the Ohio State Senate (1819-1821). He tried more than once to be governor of Ohio, all were unsuccessful. In 1825 Harrison finally made it to the United States Senate and served for three years. Harrison was appointed minister to Columbia and served from February 1829 to September 1829. Although approached to run as the vice presidential candidate with Daniel Webster in 1836, Harrison declined. Instead the Whigs had three candidates: Daniel Webster, Hugh White and William Henry Harrison, none of whom were strong enough to beat Martin Van Buren. Over the next four years Harrison became the first person to outright campaign for President. In 1839 the Whigs nominated William Henry Harrison, a northern Whig, for President and John Tyler, a southern Whig, as Vice President. The pair ran against Martin Van Buren and won. On March 4, 1841, Harrison gave a two hour inaugural address, one of the longest ever. Unfortunately it was a particularly cold day and he did not wear a coat or hat. He ended up contracting pneumonia and died a month later on April 4, 1841. He served the shortest term of any President and was the first to die in office.

Grouseland
3 West Scott Street
Vincennes, IN 47591
Phone: 812/ 882-2096
www.sknox.k12.in.us/grouse.htm

Hours:
March - December - Daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
January - February - Daily 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

First State Capitol & Governor's Headquarters, Corydon (Harrison County)

In 1813 the Indiana Territory's General Assembly met in Vincennes and chose Corydon as the new territorial capital. Beating out Charlestown, Clarksville, Jeffersonville, Lawrenceburg, and Madison, Corydon had a 2-story, square, limestone, Federal style courthouse and this facility served as the capital. The Harrison County Courthouse was loaned to the State of Indiana from 1813-1825. In June 1816, forty-three delegates met in Corydon to write Indiana's first constitution. Due to the cramped quarters inside the courthouse and the warm summer temperatures, some sessions were held outside in the shade of a large elm tree



known as the Constitution Elm. President James Madison officially signed legislation that made Indiana the nineteenth state on December 11, 1816. The first sessions of the State Legislature and the Supreme Court were held in Corydon.

In 1825 the capital moved to Indianapolis. At that point the home of the former capital again became the Harrison County Courthouse. In 1917 the State of Indiana purchased the facility and in 1930 it was restored to function as a state memorial.

The Governor's Headquarters, constructed in 1817, is located at the corner of Walnut and Capitol and is one of several brick homes constructed at that time in Corydon. Indiana's second elected governor, William Hendricks, lived and worked in the home from 1822-1824. East of the Governor's Headquarters is the First State Office Building. This single story brick building contained the offices of the auditor and treasurer of Indiana. The State's money was kept in strong boxes in the cellar of the building.

Corydon Capitol State Historic Sites
202 E. Walnut St.
Corydon, IN 47112
Phone: 812.738.4890
Fax: 812.738.4904
E-mail: corydoncapitol@disknet.com
www.in.gov/ism/HistoricSites/Corydon/Historic.asp

January 7, 2003 – March 29, 2003
Corydon Capitol building open
Tuesday – Saturday, 1 – 4 p.m.
Closed Sundays.

April 1, 2003 – November 24, 2003
Tuesday – Saturday, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Sunday, 1– 5 p.m.

Indiana State Capitol, Indianapolis (Marion County)

Once the capitol moved to Indianapolis in 1825, government activities operated out of rooms in the Marion County Courthouse, which the State rented. In 1831 the General Assembly had authorized the construction of a state capitol building. A competition was held and a Greek Revival entry by Town and Davis, architects from New York, won. The first Capitol, constructed of brick covered by stucco and topped with a zinc roof, was completed in 1835. The Capitol building saw continuous use for the next few decades but by the end of the Civil War, the building had begun to deteriorate. The limestone foundation was failing and the stucco was flaking off. Another factor not in its favor, the Greek Revival was



no longer popular. In 1867 the ceiling in the Representative Hall collapsed. The building was later condemned.

The General Assembly created a commission in 1877 to supervise the construction of a new capitol. Another competition was held to select a design. Unlike the first design, this one came from an Indiana architect. Edwin May, of Indianapolis, proposed a Greek cross shaped building complete with centralized dome and rotunda. Italian Renaissance in style, the building utilized Indiana materials whenever possible. When architect Edwin May died in 1880, another Indianapolis architect, Adolph Scherrer, was hired to complete the project. Progress was slow during the 1880s for a variety of reasons, including the difficulties of moving such large pieces of limestone. Although not completed until 1888, the 1887 legislative session was held in the building. By 1917 space was becoming an issue. Some of



the stable areas in the basement were converted into office space. In 1919, the State Museum vacated its space on the third floor and moved to the basement. Other renovations included the original gas and electric chandeliers were reworked and walls throughout the building were painted in new, brighter colors.

Space issues continued into the 1930s. In 1934 the Indiana State Library, the Indiana Historical Bureau, and the Indiana Historical Society moved into a new building northwest of the State House. In the late 1940s and 1950s the desire to appear cutting-edge made its way to the Capitol. Glass doors replaced some of the original oak doors, fluorescent fixtures replaced wall sconces. Granite columns, wooden balconies, and ornamental plaster were removed in favor of modernization.

In 1975, the Department of Natural Resources nominated the Capitol to the National Register of Historic Places. Then a series of renovations began. In 1978 the dome was re-clad in copper. In 1984 the art glass inner dome suspended over the rotunda was cleaned and repaired. 1988 brought about the largest restoration effort for the State House. Both interior and exterior stonework was cleaned. The marble and granite columns, pilasters, and capitals were cleaned and polished as well. Layers of paint were removed to reveal original stenciling. Replicas of the original oak doors, moldings, light fixtures and other decorative features were re-created.

For more information:

State House Tour Office
State House, Room 200
200 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317/ 233-5293
www.state.in.us/statehouse

Schuyler Colfax Grave, City Cemetery, South Bend (Saint Joseph County)

Schuyler Colfax's home no longer exists in South Bend so the only site associated with him is his grave, located in the City Cemetery. His father died four months before Colfax was born in 1823. His mother remarried and the family moved to New Carlisle, Indiana in 1836. He started working at the age of ten and by the time he was sixteen, Colfax was submitting articles about Indiana politics to the *New York Tribune*. He also wrote for the *Indiana State Journal* and edited the *South Bend Free Press*, which he later purchased and renamed the *St. Joseph Valley Register*.

His first run for political office occurred in 1851—an unsuccessful bid for Congress. He mounted a successful campaign in 1855 and became a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served for 14 years. He became Speaker of the House in 1863 and it was said that he was the most popular speaker since Henry Clay. In 1863, his wife of almost twenty years died, leaving him the time to socialize with some of his newspaper friends in Washington DC. The press loved that one of their fellow journalist had succeeded to such political prominence and gave him more than his share of attention.

By 1868 Colfax's popularity had grown and he was asked to be Ulysses S. Grant's running mate. The duo won the election and the new Vice President celebrated by getting married a second time soon after. He was the first Speaker of the House to be elected Vice President. In 1870 Schuyler Colfax III was born and this new domesticity interfered with Colfax's social life. Many of his reporter friends felt that they were being dismissed now that he was the Vice President and did not take kindly to such treatment. They stopped featuring him so prominently in the press. Also in 1870, Colfax announced that he was going to retire and did not want to be re-elected for another term. However by 1872 he had changed his mind but by then it was too late. He lost the nomination to Henry Wilson. To add insult to injury, just before he was to conclude his role as Vice President an effort to impeach him materialized. His role in the Credit Mobilier scandal had become known. The resolution to impeach him failed and he was able to serve the last few weeks as Vice President, albeit with a severely tarnished reputation.

Upon leaving Washington DC at age 49, Colfax returned to South Bend where he began a successful lecturing career. A common topic was his relationship with Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War. Colfax never returned to political life. He died at a Minnesota train station from a heart attack in 1885. He was buried in the city cemetery in South Bend.

City Cemetery
214 Elm Street
South Bend, IN

Thomas A. Hendricks Library, Hanover (Jefferson County)

Formerly the Hendricks Library, the building commemorating Vice President Thomas Hendricks is now known as Hendricks Hall. Hendricks born in 1819 in Ohio, moved to Shelby County, Indiana as an infant, where his uncle was the newly elected governor. He attended Hanover College from 1837-1840 and proceeded to study law in Pennsylvania. In 1843 he passed the bar exam and in 1845 married Eliza Morgan.

He set up a law practice in Shelbyville and by 1848 was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives. That was followed by a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1850. Defeated in his second term as a U.S. Representative, Hendricks served as the commissioner of the General Land Office from 1855-1859.

Thomas Hendricks ended up running three separate times for governor of Indiana. He was unsuccessful in 1860 and 1868 but he won in 1872. The time in-between these attempts was spent practicing law in Indianapolis. He also served a single term as a U.S. Senator.

In 1876, Hendricks ran as the vice-presidential candidate with Samuel J. Tilden. The pair lost to Rutherford B. Hayes. Hendricks had another opportunity for the Vice Presidency when he was approached to be Grover Cleveland's running mate in 1884. The two were the first Democrats to win a presidential election since 1856. Unfortunately, Hendricks only served eight months of his term. He returned to Indianapolis the fall of 1885 and died in his sleep November 25, 1885. His widow contributed the money to Hanover College to construct the Hendricks Library in 1903.

Hendricks Hall
Hanover College
Hanover, IN

President Benjamin Harrison Home, Indianapolis (Marion County)

Constructed in 1874-75, the Benjamin Harrison home is a two and a half story brick Italianate style house that is a National Historic Landmark. Harrison was born into a politically active family. His father, John, was a United States Representative. William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States, was his grandfather.



He was named after his great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison V, who signed the Declaration of Independence. Harrison was 21 when he and his first wife, Caroline Lavinia Scott, moved from Ohio to Indianapolis. They lived in two other Indianapolis residences before building this house. Upon settling in the city, Benjamin Harrison began his law career. He served as the city attorney, the secretary of the Republican State Committee, and the Supreme Court reporter for Indiana before the arrival of the Civil War disrupted his burgeoning political life.

Benjamin Harrison entered the Union Army as a second lieutenant and rose to colonel within one month of enrolling. He became the commander of the 70th Indiana Regiment and because of his continued successes, in 1865 he was promoted to brigadier-general. Upon the conclusion of the Civil War, Harrison returned home to Indianapolis and the political life that had been on hold since his departure.

Harrison ran as the Republican candidate for governor of Indiana in 1876 but lost that election. In 1881 he was elected to the United States Senate and served one term. He sought re-election for a second term but the Republican Party chose another candidate. However, he evidently still had good standing with the party since he ran for President in 1888. He beat Grover Cleveland to become the 23rd President of the United States. During his administration, he established Sequoia, Yosemite, and Kings Canyon national parks and he removed the ruins at Casa Grande, Arizona from public domain. Established as a preserve, this marked the first time that land had been set aside to protect and commemorate the country's cultural heritage.

Harrison ran for a second term in 1892 but this time he lost to Grover Cleveland. Caroline Harrison died on October 28, 1892 and Benjamin Harrison returned to Indianapolis in 1893. He married a second time in 1896. Mary Lord proceeded to redecorate the house. Benjamin Harrison died in the house March 13, 1901. Mary and her daughter continued to live in the house until 1913 when they moved to New York City.

Upon the departure of the Harrisons, the house functioned as a rooming house until 1936. The Arthur Jordan Foundation acquired the house in 1936 and it became a girls dormitory for the Jordan Music Conservatory. The carriage house was demolished sometime after 1937. The Conservatory remained in the house until 1951 when it moved to Butler University. The President Benjamin Harrison Foundation, a branch of the Arthur Jordan Foundation, took ownership of the house and restored the second floor and opened it to the public. In 1973-1974 a major restoration took place. It included the basement, first, second, and third floors. An 1895 porch designed by Louis H. Gibson was removed in favor of a more suitable porch.

The Benjamin Harrison Home currently is open as a house museum. When Mary Harrison left Indiana, she left many of the homes furnishings behind and they are incorporated throughout the house.

1230 North Delaware Street
Indianapolis, In 46202
(317)631-1888
www.presidentbenjaminharrison.org

Open Monday-Saturday 10:00-3:30
All tours are guided and start every hour and half hour
Closed on Sunday

Thomas R. Marshall House, Columbia City (Whitley County)

Yet another Hoosier who served as Vice President was Thomas Marshall. He was born in North Manchester, Indiana, March 14, 1854 and was the only son of Daniel M. and Martha A. Marshall. From the age of six until he departed for Wabash College, Marshall lived in Pierceton, Indiana. He graduated from Wabash in 1873 and then moved to Columbia City. He studied law under the direction of Judge Walter Olds, a future Indiana Supreme Court justice and passed the bar exam by 1875. Within two years Marshall had started his own practice with William F. McNagny.

Marshall's first attempt at elected office was unsuccessful. He ran for district attorney in 1880 and lost. He wouldn't run for another public office until his 1908 campaign for governor. This was followed in 1912 by a successful attempt at Vice President. He was Woodrow Wilson's running mate and the pair ended up serving two terms (1912-1920) although they almost lost the second time to Republicans Charles Evan Hughes and fellow Hoosier Charles Fairbanks. Marshall wanted the Democratic nomination in 1921 but the Democrats chose James M. Cox instead. He returned to Indiana and continued to lecture. He died in 1925 from a heart attack.



Marshall married later in life. He was 41 when he married Lois Kimsey in 1895. They purchased the house at 108 West Jefferson Street and lived there for over 30 years. Currently owned by the Whitley County Historical Society, the house has been restored and is a house museum.

108 West Jefferson Street
Columbia City, Indiana 46725
Telephone: 260/ 244-6372
Fax: 260/ 244-6384
<http://historical.whitleynet.org>

Hours vary so call before you visit.

Charles Fairbanks House, Indianapolis (Marion County)

Designed in 1912 by Howard Van Doren Shaw, the Charles Fairbanks house served as a residence from 1912-1918. Charles Fairbanks served as the 26th Vice President of the United States under President Theodore Roosevelt (1905-1909). Charles Fairbanks was born May 11, 1852 in Ohio. He began practicing law in Indiana in 1874. Fairbanks accumulated substantial wealth by representing railroads and then investing that money. By 1892 he had become a partial owner of the *Indianapolis News*, a Republican newspaper in town. Fairbanks, along with two other lawyers, founded the Indiana Law School (1895).

In 1896, Fairbanks was the keynote speaker at the Republican National Convention. He was also asked to be the vice-presidential candidate that year but he declined. He had dreams of becoming President when William McKinley retired in 1904. In the meantime, Fairbanks was elected to the United States Senate and served from 1897-1905. On September 6, 1901 President McKinley was shot on and died eight days later. Vice President Theodore Roosevelt assumed the Presidency and was the Republican candidate in 1904. Had Fairbanks accepted the earlier nomination, he would have attained his goal of becoming President. Instead he was Roosevelt's vice-presidential candidate in 1904. The Republicans won and Fairbanks served until

1909 although his political aspirations were not over. He would again run for Vice President as Charles Hughes running mate in 1916 but the pair lost to Woodrow Wilson and another Hoosier, Thomas Marshall.

Upon the end of his service in 1910, Fairbanks and his wife, Cornelia, returned to life in Indianapolis. The couple decided to build a house and hired Howard Van Doren Shaw to design it. Completed in 1912, Charles Fairbanks only lived there for six

years. During this time he became involved with the Smithsonian Institution and was a trustee of American University. In Indiana he founded the Indiana Forestry Association. Fairbanks died June 14, 1918.



The house sat vacant for the next five years. In 1923 Indianapolis Life Insurance Company purchased the property and continues to use it for their corporate office. A series of additions in 1956, 1960, 1980, and 1985 to the back of the property were necessary for the growth of the insurance company but now dwarf the original house.

The Charles Fairbanks House serves as the offices for Indianapolis Life Insurance Company and is not open to the public.

Indianapolis Life Insurance Company
2960 N. Meridian St.
Indianapolis, IN

Lincoln Boyhood Home, Lincoln City (Spencer County)

Although Illinois is known as the "Land of Lincoln," Abraham Lincoln spent 14 years of his early life on a farm in southern Indiana. The second child and first son born to Thomas and Nancy Lincoln, the family lived in Kentucky when Abraham was born in 1809. The Lincoln's struggled to survive in Kentucky and in 1816 moved to Indiana. Thomas found a piece of land on high ground, cleared it and constructed a log cabin for his family. The farm eventually grew to include crops of corn, wheat, and oats in addition to the sheep, hogs, and cattle.

Tragedy struck in November 1818 when Nancy Hanks Lincoln died of "milk sickness". She was buried on the property and the site now includes an elaborate memorial to her. Thomas Lincoln remarried approximately a year later. Sarah Bush Johnson was a widow from Kentucky with three children. Fortunately she treated Abraham and his sister Sarah kindly and raised them as her own. During his formative years, Abraham spent less than a single year attending formal school. However, he loved to read and was very inquisitive. These skills would prove beneficial later in his life.

In February 1830, the Lincoln family moved on to Illinois, the state Abraham called home for the next 30 years. There he started his political career. He ran for the

state legislature but lost. In the mean time, he worked as a store keeper, post master, and surveyor while studying law. In 1834, Lincoln was elected to the legislature and by 1837 he had moved to Springfield, the new state capital. While there, he met Mary Todd. The couple married in 1842. Following a term in Congress, Lincoln returned to Illinois to practice law. He was becoming more well-known, especially for his impassioned speeches. Despite a 1858 loss to Stephen Douglas for a position in the Senate, Lincoln was nominated to the Presidency in 1860. When he took office in 1861 the country was facing imminent war. The Civil War lasted throughout Lincoln's first term in office and was nearing its end when he was re-elected in 1865. However he did not get to see the country reunited for long. The Confederacy officially surrendered on April 9, 1865 and Lincoln was shot on April 14, 1865 and died the next day.

With Lincoln's death, one might assume that his childhood home would be memorialized. This was not the case. The site continued to decay. Nothing was done at the site until Nancy Hanks Lincoln's grave was identified in 1879. Remnants of the cabin were located in 1917. The Indiana Lincoln Union, a group of concerned residents, formed in 1926 and began fundraising efforts. By 1930 they had gathered almost \$230,000. With this money a memorial to Nancy Hank Lincoln was created including an allee leading to her grave designed by Frederick Law Olmstead. A series of bas-relief limestone panels by E. H. Daniels cover a memorial building. A trail of stones from twelve important buildings in Abraham Lincoln's life was included as well.

In 1962 the Indiana Legislature donated over 100 acres and called for the establishment of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. This memorial involved the creation of the Lincoln Living Farm, a series of reconstructed buildings that show what the farm might have looked like when Abraham Lincoln grew up there. The cabin was rebuilt on the site of the original one which was located after archaeological excavations. A stable, corn crib, chicken house, smoke house, workshop, and privy were all reconstructed on the farm in 1968.

The site, now a National Historic Landmark, is run by the National Park Service.

Lincoln Boyhood Home
P.O. Box 1816
Lincoln City, IN 47552-1816
812/ 937-4541
www.nps.gov/libo/

Memorial Visitor Center
Open All Year
December through February 8:00am - 4:30pm
March through November 8:00am - 5:00pm

Lincoln Living Historical Farm
Mid-April through September 8:00am-5:00pm

Dan Quayle Center & Museum, Huntington (Huntington County)

Originally constructed as the First Church of Christ Scientist in 1919, the building now houses the Dan Quayle Center & Museum. It contains specific memorabilia related to Dan Quayle, the 44th Vice President, as well as other information on Vice Presidents over the years.

James Danforth Quayle was born in Indianapolis on February 4, 1947 to Jim and Corinne Quayle. He spent much of his youth in Arizona but ended up graduating from Huntington High School in 1965. He remained in Indiana after that. Quayle attended DePauw University and Indiana University School of Law. From 1969-1975 he served in the Indiana National Guard. Quayle's political career started in 1971 when he worked in the Attorney General's office and was followed by a position in the Indiana Department of Revenue. Quayle served two consecutive terms in the United States Congress. He then served two terms in the United States Senate. At the 1988 Republican National Convention, George Bush selected Dan Quayle as his running mate. The pair served from 1989 to 1993.

815 Warren Street
P.O. Box 856
Huntington Indiana 46750
260/ 356-6356
www.quaylemuseum.org

Hours vary so call before you visit.